Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1802. [No. 441.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 11 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

Also,

The remains of a retail store, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, which will positively be sold.

THOMAS MOORE,
May 11. Auctioneer.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to do the house-work in a small family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consedt of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe and Co. in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:----

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each---Also, a SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor---all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT, Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.
May 8. dtf

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

For NORFOLK,

The fast sailing and well accommodated Schooner,

Margaret Tingey,

JOB PALMER, Master;

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Merchants' wharf,

Who has for sale, on board said schooner,

Coarse and fine Salt.

May 7. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS, Prince street.

March 20. d

VALUABLE LANDS

In Hardy county, Virginia, for Sale at Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Peter Catlett and Susannah his wife, to the subscriber, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 31st day of this present month, at 12 o'clock for ready money,

Two hundred and six acres of LAND, being part of a tract containing 406 acres; lying and being in the county of Hardy, in the state of Virginia, adjoining Robert Denton's land, about two miles from Col. Martin's Front Ford, on the Thorn Bottom. The title of this land is indisputable, and it is said by good judges to be of an excellent quality.

HENRY MOORE, Trustee.
T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

May 10. d12t

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.—

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand, and if the subscriber meets with encouragement in the sale, he will endeavor to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of

WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And

COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 3d. d

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

LANDING

From on board the schooner Alert, at Vowell's wharf, and for sale,

1600 bushels Lisbon Salt, suita- for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Who have for sale,

20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few cases of Callender's best Cheese, of a quality rarely to be met with.

May 3. d

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the George and Paul Sieman, via Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale. They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the Union from London, and the United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d2w eo2w 2aw2w

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial, Nankeens, *TEAS,*
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3. d

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two; And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH, J. C. HERBERT, J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commissioners.*

Teste, HENRY MOORE, *Secretary to the commission.*

May 8. d6w

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS AND DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8. d

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

May 10.

Cash given for rags,

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

The late ſeſſion of congreſs has been ſo long, and ſo expenſive, beyond what might have been expected from democratic zeal and diſintereſtedneſs, that we are naturally led to enquire what it has produced.—The meeting of the *firſt republican* congreſs was announced with joy as part of that "glorious revolution" which had been effected, and as a new æra pregnant with delightful wonders. The mountains have been five months in labor what have they brought forth?

When we review the works of theſe "great councils of the nation," the firſt thing which ſtrikes us, is, that no unuſual number of laws private or public have been paſt, that many of thoſe paſt are of trivial importance, or in the ordinary routine of buſineſs, and that therefore democracy can claim no ſingular merit on account of the maſs of buſineſs accompliſhed. On the contrary, there has certainly been an unuſual ſhare of ignorance and abſurdity, of blunders, embarraſsment and delay. The ſeſſion has not however, it is cheerfully acknowledged, been productive of no benefit. It has afforded the public ſome uſeful leſſons, it has torn the maſk from falſehood and brought important truths to light.

The meſſage of the Preſident, read at the opening of the ſeſſion, taught the public, that notwithſtanding all that had been ſaid about the dangers of executive influence in the legiſlature, that influence was now employed. To originate money bills is the peculiar prerogative of the houſe of repreſentatives, yet the Preſident ſtrongly recommended the abolition of all the internal taxes, when that recommendation going out to the public would itſelf virtually aboliſh them, would render their continuance not only unpopular but almoſt impracticable. Was not this pointed recommendation, on ſuch a ſubject, overſtepping the ſphere of office, or at leaſt the bounds of propriety? And when the executive marked out for deſtruction that portion of the judiciary ſyſtem recently enacted, and ſent his document to diſplace fifteen federal judges from offices *which by the conſtitution they held during good behavior*, was not this employing executive influence? Was it not employing it for an unjuſtifiable purpoſe?

Mr. Pickering had long been charged with embezzling public monies, and the hour had arrived which was to confirm the charge and damn him and federaliſm to everlaſting infamy. But ſcarcely had the ſeſſion commenced, when a diſtinguiſhed perſon in the party, actuated by candor or by cunning, expreſſed his belief in the irreproachable integrity of that calumniated man. That opinion, founded no doubt on *official* intelligence, has been confirmed by an official report from the head of the treaſury department—from that very man, who, as we have been told, abetted, or connived at the villany of a perjured clerk to cloud the fair fame of one of the moſt upright of men and ſubſerve the purpoſes of a vile ambition. Happy indeed will it be for the people, if the Genevan and his coadjutors ſhall go out of office with hands as clean as thoſe of this rigidly honeſt public officer and his colleagues. If they do, it will be more than has happened with one of their predeceſſors of the ſame ſchool.

No longer able to deny or conceal the integrity of Mr. Pickering they have charged him with not adhering in every caſe to ſpecific appropriations. The preſident too in his meſſage, has recommended "ſpecific appropriations for every purpoſe capable of definition." We might therefore imagine that he made ſpecific appropriations, ſo much per diem, pay and rations, for every man, woman and child, ſaddle horſe and coach-horſe which he has in his palace, kitchen or ſtables, and that it was death to eat one day more than another. We might ſuppoſe that he limited his coffee, his ſoups and his meats, his paſtry and wines, his ſugar, butter, ſalt and pepper, each in their individual capacities, to a *ſpecific daily* allowance. But if this be the caſe, gentlemen legiſlators ſhould inform themſelves whether there be no difficulty in the "geſtion" of his affairs, and whether at any rate this would be a proper model for the public affairs of a great nation. The propriety of ſpecific appropriations and of adhering to them is not however diſputed. But definition and ſpecification like other things may be carried to exceſs. And it is eaſy to perceive, that it is far ſafer for the treaſury, that the head of a department ſhould, on a particular emergency when the public ſervice muſt ſuffer without it, apply to one object what is appropriated to another *under the ſame general head*, and afterwards throw himſelf on the wiſdom of the legiſlature to cover the expence, than to increaſe the appropriation for each ſpecific object beyond the neceſſary amount, or to augment the contingent funds, funds of all others the moſt liable to abuſe. We find however that theſe mortal enemies to deviation from ſpecific appropriations have voted as a "partial appropriation" one hundred thouſand dollars towards defraying the expenditure of the civil liſt (no ſpecification) including the *contingent* expences of the ſeveral departments.

The preſent adminiſtration has gone further. They have taken mony from the navy funds and applied it to repairing a captured French corvette, in order to her being delivered up to the French Republic. Nay, this has been done without any appropriation at all for that purpoſe, and without the leaſt ſanction of law.

Theſe facts were drawn from their ſecret receſſes by the reſolution of Mr. Griſwold reſpecting the Berceau, after a hard ſtruggle among the miniſterialiſts, between the danger of denying the information called for, and the danger of granting. On another occaſion however their fear of meeting an important queſtion fairly, or indeed of its going before the people at all, prevailed not only over all precedent and propriety, but even over their fear of the conſequences of ſuch an outrage againſt reaſon, & over their loquacity itſelf. When the federaliſts called for official infomation on the ſubject of internal revenue it was abſolutely refuſed, and the majority, afraid of diſcuſſion, ſat in "philoſophic" ſilence. At the commencement of the ſeſſion when the party wiſhed that an unuſual number of the Preſident's meſſage and documents, voluminous beyond example, ſhould be publiſhed, they declared by their mouth peice Mr. Giles, that "it was not œconomy of information they deſired." But in the courſe of the ſeſſion they have refuſed information, contrary both to precedent and propriety. They have repeatedly evinced that on certain occaſions even an œconomical ſupply of information was too much for the houſe and the public. Like abſolute miſers they kept it all for themſelves. They had no doubt their reaſons. What they were, let the people judge.

As œconomy in the uſe of the public treaſure is their great boaſt, the net with which they are always fiſhing for popularity, let us now examine what proofs of it this *republican* congreſs have given, or what their firſt ſeſſion has diſcloſed. There are various things which go under the name of œconomy, and to the praiſe of ſome of them this adminiſtration is juſtly entitled. There is a ſelf-ſtyled œconomy which ends in loſs, waſte and profuſion. Of this kind of œconomy there have already been proofs, and ample proviſion has been made for more.

Neglect and folly often call themſelves œconomy. The former ſometimes leaves his fences in a ſtate of ruin, and ſays he *can't afford* to repair or renew them; but when his neighbor's cattle break through and deſtroy his crop, then this kind of ſaving turns out to be folly. Similar is the caſe with nations who neglect the means of defence, until ſome rapacious conqueror levies from them untold millions, and raviſhes away their independence itſelf. Deſtruction to ſuch a narrow minded œconomy which ſacrifices every thing future, to the miſerly ſpirit of ſaving dollars at the preſent moment!

There is another ſpecies of œconomy which ſaves in the mereſt trifles, in a manner unbecoming the dignity of ſtation, and inconſiſtent with the views of an enlarged and practical mind. This in ſome caſes is only a ſhort-ſighted, little-minded uneaſineſs. But when it withholds, by falſe or doubtful conſtructions of law, the well earned compenſation of the gallant officer, it is a raſcality of ſoul, ſupremely odious and contemptible.——It ought to be drummed out of the univerſe.

Once more.——Pretences of œconomy are often a maſk for the moſt dangerous ambition, and hollow-ſouled avarice. In ſuch caſes they will ſooner or later diſcover themſelves under the diſguiſe they have aſſumed. Œconomiſts of this claſs will take care of their friends and themſelves. Was it œconomy, for inſtance, which ſent to the two houſes documents ſo voluminous that they could not be printed in ſeaſon, and thereby produced delay in the public buſineſs? Was this œconomy or a graſp at popularity? Was it not "returning," or rather long-continued, "friendſhip" for the French republic, which ſo promptly, and at ſo great expence, repaired, ſtored and delivered up the Berceau? What was it which induced the adminiſtration to indulge the officers of the Berceau with 870 dollars, and a proportional allowance until embarkation, while they are ſo rigid with our own officers? Were theſe marks of friendſhip a return for the millions which the great republic kindly took charge of, and as kindly keep, or was it an invitation to make free uſe of American property in the Weſt-Indies, or on the plan of governor Monroe, to accept a loan to be repaid, if convenient? No matter which it was—*King* Buonaparte and we are *ſiſter republics*, and friends make no account of trifles.——What was it, again, which prompted governor M'Kean and ſecretary Dearborn to provide ſo handſomely for their relations? Was it œconomy which induced the attorney general to accept 3000 dollars a year, for an almoſt ſinecure office, and be abſent from the ſeat of government half the time? What could poſſibly induce Albert Gallatin to receive 5000 dollars a year, when he formerly voted againſt ſo large a ſum, when the ſame office was held by another man?—Was it œconomy which induced the majority in congreſs to revive an expired law raiſing the ſalaries of the public officers, when ſome of that majority formerly voted againſt ſuch ſalaries: Was it regard for œconomy, or love for ſpecific appropriations, which would not permit theſe ſalaries to be revived diſtinctly, but voted for them in maſs? Was this ſpecific appropriation or œconomy? It was not. Was it œconomy that prevented the majorities of the two houſes from reducing their ſix dollars a day, which ſome of them complained againſt as too high, at a time when every thing was at war prices? Was it œconomy which prevented them from reducing their daily allowance even to five dollars, in a ſeaſon of peace, when flour has fallen and buſineſs ſtagnated?

Œconomy is the magic which is to pull down every eſtabliſhment of the federal ſyſtem. Was it œconomy then which prolonged the ſeſſion for five months at an immenſe expence, when the moſt of it went into the pockets of the hon. and frugal gentlemen themſelves?

Did all theſe things, it is aſked, proceed from œconomy and patriotiſm? No, but from the love of power and of caſh.

In one point of view the preſent congreſs have, it is agreed, done much. But when we conſider what time and patience, and wiſdom are required to build up, and how eaſily and rapidly folly and violence can pull down and deſtroy, the majorities of the late ſeſſion cannot even on this ground claim the praiſe of ingenuity or ability. But when the friends of the conſtitution and the country look back on what theſe majorities have accompliſhed, emotions of a ſtronger nature than contempt itſelf are awakened; grief and indignation are excited.

The convention with France and peace in Europe rendered a reduction of expences prudent and neceſſary, and a federal adminiſtration would have reduced them when the purpoſes for which they were incurred no longer demanded them. But let the public judge whether this adminiſtration will not reduce the army to a dwarfiſh ſkeleton, and the navy to a rotten hulk. Let our cities and merchants determine what will at laſt become of an unprotected commerce and a revenue levied entirely upon it. Let the farmers determine what price their produce will bear if trade is deſtroyed. Let the military man, and the ſtateſman calculate what theſe mighty ſavings may coſt the country if the war ſhould be renewed in Europe, if French or Engliſh haughtineſs and rapacity ſhould be reſumed, if Louſiana ſhould come into the hands of the French, if the war in the Weſt-Indies and the preaching of equality ſhould produce a negro inſurrection in the ſouth—Let them calculate how much it may coſt us, if in ſuch a ſituation of things we ſhould be found deſtitute of an army, or a navy, or of revenue. Let all claſſes of citizens conſider, whether the ſyſtem of meaſures now purſued will not ſooner or later end in national diſhonor, loſs and calamity.

But on the militia, according to that great military character, the preſent commander in chief of the armies of the United States, on the militia "it is beſt to rely, not only to meet the firſt attack but to maintain the defence until regulars can be engaged to relieve them;" that is until raw recruits can be enliſted in ſufficient numbers, embodied and marched to contend withe moſt veteran valour and higheſt military ſkill. Well, this is an extraordinary diſcovery; bur
Our celebrated captain-genera
ed the point, let it be ſo. Bu
legiſlators, "you ought not t
rated until you had done ever
the militia which you could
were an enemy at our door."
ſeparated; inſtead of every
have done nothing, and Preſi
ſure falls heavily on your hea

"But our revenue is ſuffic
we take off the taxes and pa
debt." Glorious news! Adm
lators! *Your* revenue is ſuff
treaſury is full. But was it
niſtration that filled it? Did
popularity by laying taxes
the country from inſult and
and to pay off the debt? wa
Giles for ſhutting himſelf up
when French rapacity was p
in every quarter? Did you
for paying off the public debt
poſe the means of doing it?
not now greatly diminiſhed t
for extinguiſhing that debt b
the whole internal revenue?
right that part of the internal
be repealed, yet would not
have cheerfully ſubmitted a
part for a few years longer if t
were honeſtly applied to the
ment of the debt? Since the ir
tended to equalize taxation
parts of the country, ſince the
already in operation, ſince va
might render it of high impor
country to be in poſſeſſion of
ces, ſince at any rate their am
have effected a much more ſpe
guiſhment of the public debt,
flecting man ſay whether it
to aboliſh the whole interna
cut it up root and branch! If
ſources to the amount of the in
nue could actually be ſpared, ou
high duties on coffee, bohea te
gar and ſalt to have been dim
thoſe on refined ſugars and pleaſu
ages retained? Let "the mout
let the poor and middling claſſe
who pay theſe duties make
Let reaſon and humanity, juſtic
policy anſwer the queſtion an
ſay, yes.

"But we have made proviſi
ing off the whole debt." I
are glad to hear it; but what
"We have appropriated ſo ma
annually." Oh! that is you
miſed to pay at ſuch a time, bu
knows that promiſing and pay
very different things. Are yo
will have ſo much to ſpare? If
much on that ſcore will you h
left for other purpoſes? Will n
poſt be diminiſhed by the retur
by our loſs of the carrying tra
general ſtagnation of commer
you not be obliged to borrow a
fact is that a loan is authorize
very bill which by its title prom
off the debt, and various agenci
wiſe authoriſed at a conſiderabl
It was therefore with propriety
the federaliſts that the title
ſhould be changed from that of
provide for the redemption of
public debt, into that of a bi
certain proviſions reſpecting t
debt and authoriſing a re-loan o

On the other hand, had not
debt been actually diſcharged b
mer adminiſtrations, and were
provided for its extinguiſhment,
left to themſelves would have ac
ed that object without embarraſ

The Mint of the United S
marked out by the ruling "ſect"
truction. That eſtabliſhment,
ſigns of national ſovereignty, w
to annihilation by a bill paſſed in
of repreſentatives. The countr
gain to have been flooded with b
with barrels of fraudulent cop
Birmingham, and with periſhab
money iſſued by every petty ſtor
But whether ſome gleam of prude
lucid interval paſſed over certain
at the moment this bill was befo
or whether the bill itſelf was not
roughly deſtructive as they wiſh
was rejected. No thanks how
Mr. Giles or his colleagues that
ſuſpended.

To have triumphed over their
ſors—to have pulled down in a ſi
ſion much of what the governm
erected for twelve years before mi
ſatiated a common thirſt of reve
rage for innovation. It was no
ent for the preſent adminiſtrati
was not ſufficient to have turned

fice the friends of the conſtitution, however diſtinguiſhed by virtues and ſervices; the conſtitution itſelf has not been ſpared. The judiciary bill paſſed at the preceding ſeſſion, after much experience and deliberation, has been repealed. By this act, by the diminution of courts and judges, the adminiſtration of juſtice is rendered leſs expeditious, leſs convenient, and leſs entitled to confidence.——But this evil, great as it is, is only a ſmall part of the evil. The judges, who *by the conſtitution hold their offices during good behavior*, are diſplaced without a crime laid to their charge, and one of the great independent branches of government is broken down, and brought to the feet of the others.—Will then judges who hold their offices at legiſlative diſcretion, oppoſe the legiſlative will? Will any law, however unconſtitutional and oppreſſive be declared ſo by a judiciary who are dependent on thoſe who paſs that law? The queſtion is anſwered by the party themſelves. They aſſert that the judiciary have no ſuch power. What barrier then, it is aſked, have the people left againſt the uncontrouled power and tyranny of theſe legiſlative deſpots?

But what were the motives for this unconſtitutional and pernicious act? was this alſo œconomy? If 30,000 dollars will be ſaved next year has not an expence of more than that ſum been already incurred by the 40 or 50 days which have been employed upon the repealing bill and the conſequent amending bill? A leader of the party has declared the ſaving a paltry conſideration; but the conſtitutional queſtion he ſaid, muſt be ſettled. Who was it then that raiſed this queſtion? And why was it raiſed? And how is it ſettled? Can the judges, will the people acquieſce in ſuch a ſettlement?—Will they acquieſce in a deciſion of the majority of the legiſlature in their own favor when that deciſion is contrary to the plain language of the conſtitution, hoſtile to the rights of the citizen and deſtructive of public liberty? Let the people conſider, whether it was not party ſpirit, revenge, and a wild ſpirit of innovation which dictated this attack on the federal judges & conſtitution. Let them conſider whether ſome of the party were not ſecretly actuated by a diſlike to ſpeedy juſtice, eſpecially to federal juſtice, and to the conſtitution itſelf.

With ſuch rulers as we now have, and ſuch a ſyſtem as they purſue, will not this great nation be reduced back to a ſtate worſe than the old confederation?—Will not this conſtitution, under which we have heretofore flouriſhed, be made a worthleſs wreck? Will not this temple of liberty, the nobleſt on earth, robbed of its pillars, cruſh millions in its fall? We are certainly in danger of ſuch a fate; but the ſun of federaliſm ſhall ariſe in brightneſs, and the dark and perilous night of democracy diſappear.

BOSTON, May 5,

This day arrived, brig Polly, captain Kilby, from Canton. April 16, lat. 26, 40, long. 63, 30, ſaw a ſchooner ſtanding for us; ſhe hoiſted ſeveral different colors, at laſt kept the French up; ſhe hoiſted out her boat to come on board, but obſerving our guns, put back; after hailing her ſeveral times ſhe anſwered from the Havanna for Guadaloupe; ſoon after we ſaffered the boat to come along ſide, with two men and an officer; they ſaid they wanted ſupplies—we informed we were ſhort; they offered to give us beef and pork if we would let two of our men go in their boat, we refuſed, and they returned and made ſail to the eaſtward. She was about 60 tons, copper bottom, and ruſty colored ſides, with about 30 men, of different colors and nations and 6 guns, as near as we could judge. *We judged them to be PIRATES.*

NEW-YORK, May 10.

We are requeſted to contradict the report of the ſhip Thomas having been ſeized at Greenock. She was prevented from entering her cotton, unleſs ſhe paid a foreign duty, on account of her ſailing under a ſea letter. The conſignees, wiſhing to ſave the duty on cotton, had diſpatched an agent with a Petition to the king and Privy council, for permiſſion to enter her in the ſame manner as other American veſſels are, which they had no doubt would be granted.

—

Arrived, brig Recovery, Campbell, Greenock; ſchr. Enterprize, Outerbridge, Bermuda; Cornelia, Geer, Boſton.

Cleared, ſhip Howard, Frame, Greenock; brig Dorſey, Riley, P. Republican; Diſpatch, Downs, Bordeaux; ſch'r Diſpatch Jones, Curracoa; Lark, Crenk, St. Johns; Fox, Sallis, Trinadad.

Arrived ſince our laſt.

Brig Recovery, Campbell, 56 days from Greenock. March 30, in lat. 41 52, long. 62, ſpoke ſhip Eagle, Shaw, of Newport, bound to Falmouth to Hamburgh, out 12 days. ſhip Diſpatch, of and for Philadelphia, out 23 days from Amſterdam. April 14, off the Banks of Newfoundland, ſhip Margaret, Miller, bound from Greenock to Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Cleared, brig Jane, Morris, Le Vera Cruz; ſch'r Louiſa, Huggins, Hiſpaniola; ſloop Patience, Montgomery, New-York.

Sch. Topſham Beauty, from hence to London, was ſpoke on the 8th ult. in long. 43, out 16 days, all well.

Ship Jefferſon, Dougherty, of this port, has arrived at Canton from Manilla, and was to ſail for home, in all January.

Ship Providence, Taylor of this port, from Liverpool to Batavia, paſſed the Straits of Sunda on the 2d Jan. laſt all well.

Ship Active, Clay, of theis port, was to ſail from Canton early in February.

NORFOLK, May 8.

Arrived the ſhip Minerva, capt. Hack 58 days fr. Liverpool. March 20, in lat. 46, 50, long. 19, ſpoke the brig Lion, from Baltimore bound to London, out 30 days. April 27, in lat. 36, 25, ſpoke the brig Atlantic, 18 days from Demarara, bound to Boſton.

The ſhip Courtney, Fryer, from London, bound to City Point, has arrived in the Roads. Sailed from the Downs the 15th March.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

The ſch'r Arrow, capt. Cobb, ſailed from Bermuda for this port the 24th of April.

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In the True Briton of the 19th March, we find a number of diſpatches from the officers commanding the French army at St. Domingo. In a long letter to the Miniſter of War, gen. Leclerc details the meaſures he has purſued from his arrival to the 9th of February—He ſpeaks of the "horrible tyranny of the ferocious Africans"—of the "atrocity of Touſſaint's conduct"—He commends highly the conduct of admiral Villaret, gen. Rochambeau, Brunet, &c. and ſays, "I have to complain bitterly of the want of engineers; I have not one ſuperior officer;" and then requeſts that certain officers whom he names may be ſent. A ſecond letter of the above date he begins with ſaying, "I have found at the Cape a quantity of proviſions—a great quantity of cannon, and ammunition of all kinds; *the fuſils, cannon and powder were furniſhed by the United States*"—(a pretext this, for another and more profitable war, as ſoon as he had completed the one in which he was engaged)—"He had cauſed a loaded veſſel," he ſays, "to be ſeized, on its way to the United States." Happy would it have been for our ſuffering merchants at the Cape, had he ſeized *only* one. Com. Ad.

—

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, April 14, 1802, received at Wilmington (Delaware.)

"It was ſaid a few days ago, that gen. Leclerc was not pleaſed with the Americans, for ſpeaking unfavorable of the French Biils, and that to mortify them, he will not give them any bills, but pay them in caſh, for proviſions ſold to the government. He has been ſo buſy ſince his return from Port Republic, that they have as yet got neither. To-morrow, or next day they are to have one fourth in caſh, and three fourths in bills, agreeable to their contract, or rather the pleaſure of the government, which being now ſupplied with proviſion, takes no more in requiſition, conſequeatly flour has fallen to 9 dollars. In Port Au Prince, it is 14 dollars, the government price.

You no doubt muſt have dreadful accounts of the treatment the Americans receive here; they are not indeed treated with that politeneſs we might expect from Frenchmen—but I expect there is ſome exageration.

Capt. Rogers of Baltimore, and Davidſon of Philadelphia, have both been put in priſon; the former it is ſuppoſed has ſaid ſomething againſt the government ſince his arrival, and the latter is ſuſpected for being concerned in a ſhip with Touſſaint, which veſſel is now in the harbor of C. Francois, with Touſſaint's figure for a head.

Price current at the Cape: Flour 9; pork 18; beef 12 a 13; corn 5 per bbl; lumber 60 dolls. per m. in demand; yellow nankeens 7l. per bundle; white do. 15 a 16; platillas 10 a 11; Brittanias 2; Tiles 20 per m.

—

In the name of the French Government.

ARRETTE.

The General in Chief conſidering that thoſe military circumſtances which have forced him till now, to lay ſome reſtraints on the free ingreſs and egreſs of veſſels belonging to this nation, as well as thoſe of foreign powers, in the three principal ports of the colony: to wit, the Cape, Port Republic, and that of the Cayes, have ceaſed—Conſidering alſo, that the ſupplies of the army are rendered ſufficiently certain to leave to thoſe engaged in commerce, the free diſpoſal of their commodities—reſerving at the ſame time, to the government, the refuſal, orders as follows:

Art. 1. All veſſels belonging to the nation, as well as ſtrangers, may enter and freely depart from the three ports above mentioned, in this colony, which alone are opened to external commerce, conforming themſelves to the preceding arrettes, the one relative to the duties, dated the 13th Ventoſe, (4th March) the other, to the movements of the ports, of the 15th of the ſame month.

Art. 2. By the arrettes above cited, it was ſolely the intention of the General in Chief, to ſecure to the government the juſt payment of duties to which it was entitled, but at the ſame time it was far from his intention to embarraſs trade—in conſequence of which, the General in Chief inſtructs the commanders of the ports, and the overſeers of the duties, to take off the uſeleſs reſtraints which have been impoſed upon commerce, and that in future they ſhall be conſidered as illegal exactions.

Art. 3. The diſpoſitions of the Arrette of the 15th Ventoſe, which forbids the captains to take paſſengers on board their veſſels, without having previouſly obtained the permiſſion of the Commandant of the place from whence they depart, are ſtill continued in force.

Art. 4. Immediately on the arrival of any veſſel, the director of the Cuſtoms ſhall furniſh the Commiſſary, charged with the purchaſe of ſupplies for the army, with a liſt of the articles on board together with ther price; which Commiſſary ſhall be obliged, within 24 hours, to notify the captain, of ſuch articles as he may be in want of for the ſervice of the army, and with his conſent, contract with him for the purchaſe of the ſame; if however the Commiſſary ſhould neglect to do ſo within the time above ſpecified, the captain will then be at liberty to diſpoſe of his cargo as he may think proper.

Art. 5. All the laws and arrettes prohibiting the exportation of bullion and ſpecie are maintained and ſhall be rigidly enforced.

Art. 6. The Chief of the Etat Major ſhall cauſe this arrette to be printed, and ſent to the different ports of the colony, it ſhall be addreſſed to the Colonial Preſect.

Given at the General Head-Quarters of the Cape, 23d Germinal, (13th April) 10th year of the Republic.

(Signed) LE CLERC,
General in Chief.

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Extract of a letter from Cheſter-Town, (Maryland) April 28, 1802.

"An inſtance of voluntary abſtinence has lately taken place, perhaps unparallelled. An inſane perſon, named HORATIO SENEY, of Church-hill, Queen Anne's county, Mayland, a few days ago compleated a *Faſt of Forty-four Days!* Being determined (as he frequently declared) to *outfaſt our Bleſſed Saviour.*

"During the whole period, he ſuffered nothing to paſs his lips but pure water:—No perſuaſion whatever could prevail on him to mix milk with it. Meat, bread, &c. were repeatedly put in his way, that he might take in by ſtealth—it remained untouched.

"On the morning of the Forty-fifth day he broke his faſt by eating *one perch* and *two mouth-fulls of homony*—obſerving that as his laſt meal was fiſh, his firſt ſhould be the ſame. After this, in going to the door, he fell down—was taken up and put to bed; the next day he took *half a cup of coffee and one ſmall biſcuit*, which was the laſt food he partook of. A ſhort time after this, perhaps one hour, he expired.

"During this wonderful Faſt he rode about as uſual: exhibiting a moſt horrid ſpectacle—his bones nearly through his ſkin, his lips ſhrunk ſo as to diſcover his teeth and gums complete. He was perfectly harmleſs, never having injured any one; he was therefore ſuffered to go at large. He was alſo remarkable for a retentive memory."

(New-York Paper.)

—

Mr. Wagner, chief clerk in the department of ſtate, a few days ſince ſent in his reſignation to Mr. Madiſon, alledging that his decline of health, made it neceſſary for him to retire. Mr. Madiſon with equal honor to himſelf and Mr. Wagner, declined accepting the reſignation at this time; ſaying that as Mr. Wagner had brought on this ill health from his cloſe attention to the duties of his office, he ought not to retire until his health was perfectly reſtored. We are happy to have it in our power to record this inſtance of liberality and politeneſs, as the preſent adminiſtration has given ſo few examples of ſuch conduct. When Mr. Gallatin came into office he found many of his own political ſentiments as clerks in that department, who had been appointed at a time when difference in political opinion was not conſidered as a crime. Such has been the auſtere behavior of Mr. Gallatin, that there is ſcarcely a clerk in his office that does not heartily deſpiſe him. Delicacy prevents us ſaying any thing as to Mr. Dearborn's conduct towards his clerks, as it might be ſaid we were interfering with his *family* arrangements. *(Waſh. Fed.*

NICHOLAS BOUREAU,

Formerly merchant in New-York, in the Hardware and Jewelry line,

Has removed to Alexandria, where he has opened, at M'Munn's new brick houſe in King ſtreet, a large and elegant aſſortment of

Plated Ware & Jewelry,

of every deſcription, with a large ſupply of

Hardwares & Perfumery,

which he will ſell for ready caſh, by wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt New-York prices.

May 13. eo4w

To Let,

THE three ſtory brick dwelling Houſe, (ſituated on the upper end of King ſtreet) lately occupied by Mr. John Love: immediate poſſeſſion will be given, by applying to

JACOB HOFFMAN.

May 13. eo4t

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls,
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

To the Citizens of Prince William County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be a petition preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, for the purpoſe of moving the County Court from Dumfries to the centre of the county.

May 1. 1aw4w

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, of Monday the 17th day of May next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a

Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY
JOHN DUNLAP', } Com'rs.

April 16. d34t

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,

First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,

A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,

A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

I will sell the plantation on which I now live containing 112½ acres. This land is in a high state of cultivation, the soil well adapted for the culture of small grain, Corn or Tobacco; is exceedingly well watered with never-failing springs, one of sulpher, and two pleasant streams passing through it—there are on the premises a convenient store, dwelling house and a good log kitchen adjoining large new barn, tann-house and yard what other necessary houses. About one half of this land is cleared and under good fencing. There is on the premises a young bearing orchard of choice fruit-trees, a small meadow fit for the scythe, and ten or twelve acres more may be made; these lands are situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to several merchant mills, and within one mile of the turnpike road leading from Snickers's Gap to Alexandria, and about 8 miles from said Gap. Possession will be given immediately, or in the fall next, which ever best suits the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given upon the payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS GHEEN.

April 9. 1awtf

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: she has been brought up in the house, is a good seamstress, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a plain do. both well made, 2 white camel hair shawls with netting, fine white cotton stockings, several pair, and a pair of white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat shoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well set, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and speaks distinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown cassimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handsome swansdown waistcoat, with mettle buttons a new black hat, new shoes, fine white cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compensation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, on the premises, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by consent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a suit brought on the chancery side of the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, administrator & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, de'cd, } Complainants,

Against Josiah Watson, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watson, } Deff'dts.

We the subscribers, comissioners in and by the said decree commissioned and named, shall proceed to expose to public sale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colchester roads, and touching on both of those roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and six hundred acres, mortaged by Josiah Watson to William Whitcroft deceased, which mortage is filed among the papers in the said suit. The above land will be sold either in parcels or altogether as may be found most suitable on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inspection of all concerned by the day of sale, and those disposed to purchase, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the said suit to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the subscribers.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

By order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS SCOTT, late of said County deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
C. T. A.

Georgetown, March 29. 1aw2m

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 *acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.*

Two undivided third parts of 200 *acres of land, adjoining the* 7 *acres and* 172 *acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.*

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 *years to come from the first day of September next.*

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

PETER NOWLAND,

Hair Dresser, Royal Street,

Has just received an additional supply of articles in his line, among which are

Ladies' shell Combs mounted with gold and beads,

Gentlemens' plain do.

Almond Paste for cleaning the skin,

Chemical Wash Balls,

Gentlemens' Morocco travelling Shaving Cases,

Salt of Lemons for taking spots out of Clothes,

Vegetable Powder in boxes,

Short Silk Suspenders,

Violet & Windsor Soap,

Essences in Phials,

Tooth Powder and Dentifrice,

An assortment of Tooth Brushes,

Silk and Swandown Powder Puffs,

Curling and Pinching Tongs,

Rose, Mellisflower, Violet and Marschall Pomatum,

Ladies and gentlemens' japanned Dressing Cases, complete,

Gentlemens' Neck Pads,

Do. Bandoes,

Moreton's and Hopkins's Razor Strops,

Bayley's Shoe Blacking,

Court Plaister.

May 6. eo6t

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have just received from Philadelphia,

—A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the latest importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former stock, make a complete assortment, and will be sold on the very lowest terms for cash.

They have also on hand,

Molasses in hogsheads,

Whiskey in barrels,

Pork and beef in barrels,

Philadelphia lime,

Soap and candles in boxes,

Coffee in bags,

Sugar in barrels, and

1000 bushels Turk's-Island *SALT, &c. &c.*

We continue to select the best FLOUR for family use.

A. S. & SON.

March 27. eo2m

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

An apprentice wanted.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next, I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and will undertake to transact any business in that state, or in the Territory North West of the River Ohio. I shall reside in the town of Washington, and practice law in the several courts held there, in the superior courts for the said state; and in the superior courts for the said territory, which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon Moore, will forward any papers which may be left with him.

N. B. I have been employed by several persons who have military claims, to obtain surveys and patents for them, and who have other interests in Lands. As I am well acquainted with surveying I shall be glad to undertake any business of this kind.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia, April 30, 1802. 2aw15th

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

A valuable piece of Ground for sale, containing near one quarter of square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,

Flour in barrels or half barrels,

Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

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